

MEMMOIRS

O F

LITERATURE.

MONDAY, April 6. 1713.

I.

JOURNAL HISTORIQUE du dernier Voyage que feu M. DE LA SALE fit dans le Golphe de Mexique, pour trouver l'embouchure & le cours de la viviere de *Missicipi*, nommée à present la riviere de S. Louis, qui traverse la LOUISIANE. Où l'on voit l'histoire tragique de sa mort, & plusieurs choses curieuses du nouveau Monde. Par Monsieur JOUTEL, l'un des compagnons de ce voyage; redigé & mis en ordre par Monsieur DE MICHEL. A Paris, chez Etienne Robinot, Libraire, Quay, & attendant la porte des Grands Augustins, à l'Ange Gardien. MDCCXIII.

That is, *AN HISTORICAL JOURNAL* of the last Voyage of the late Mr. DE LA SALE into the Gulph of Mexico, in order to find the Mouth and the Course of the River of *Missicipi*, now called the River of St. Louis, which runs through the

LOUISANE: Containing an Account of his Tragical Death, and many Curious Things relating to the New World. By Mr. JOUTEL, one of the Companions of that Voyage: Digested and put into Order by Mr. DE MICHEL. Paris. 1713. In 120. pagg. 386. Besides the Advertisement.

MR. * de Michel, who has published this *Historical Journal*, informs us in the Preface, of several Particulars relating to the Person and the Voyages of Mr. de la Sale, and necessary to have a just Notion of the Voyage, which makes the Subject of this Article. Robert Cavelier, known by the Name of Mr. de la Sale, was born at Rouen, and descended from a good Family. He went into Canada in his younger Years, where he took a Fancy to Trade, and was better pleased still with the Project of new Discoveries in that vast Country. 'Tis true that before the Arrival of Mr. de la Sale, the French were already gone a great way Northward, by Reason of the Furs-Trade; but towards the South and South-West, they had hardly penetrated beyond the Fort of Frontenac built upon the Lake Ontario,

* Taken from the Journal des Scavans.

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which

which, out of the Five large Lakes of that Country, is the nearest to *Quebec*, the Capital of *New France*. However it was conjectured, upon the Report of the Savages, that considerable Discoveries might be made on that Side: The *French* had heard of the rich Mines of *St. Barbara* in *Mexico*, and had already some Knowledge of the Famous River of *Mississipi*, which was thought to fall into the *South Sea*.

Those Conjectures, attended with the natural Inclination of *Mr. de la Sale* for such Enterprizes, moved him to enquire more particularly about every thing relating to that new Part of *Northern America*, where he had a Mind to signalize himself. The Government of the Fort of *Frontenac* with which he was provided, and the Property whereof had been granted him by the King in 1675. enabled him to get all the Intelligence which he wanted for the Execution of his Design. Having got a new Information about the River of *Mississipi*, the Countries it runs through, and the Trade that might be carried on there, he came to Court, where notwithstanding the ill Offices of some envious Men, he obtained an Order to go about the Discovery which he intended; and to that End returned into *Canada* about the Year 1678. having with him the Chevalier *Tonti* an *Italian* Gentleman, whom he made his Partner in his Undertaking.

However, he was not able to go about it till Two Years after, during which time his Enemies left nothing unattempted to cross him, and he set out only in 1682. He sent *Father Hennepin*, a *Recollet*, with some others *Northward*, to look for the Source of the *Mississipi*, which they found about the Fiftieth Degree of *Northern Latitude*. As for him, steering his Course *Westerly*, he found the River of the *Illinois*, which he called the River of *Seignelay*, and went along that River to that of *Mississipi*, into which it falls. Afterwards he went down to the Mouth of the latter, discovered along its Banks many wild Nations, with which he made an Alliance with the Help of his Presents, and gave that Country the Name of *Louisiane*. The Course of the *Mississipi* led our Traveller to the Gulph of *Mexico*, into which that River falls through Two Branches. He arrived there in 1682. or 1683. for the Date of his Arrival is not the same in the Relations of that first Voyage. After he had been there

some few Days to make the necessary Observations, and to set up some Marks, which he might know at his Return, he went back again the same Way to *Quebeck* in *Canada*, with a Design to make another Attempt, and to look through the Gulph of *Mexico* for the Mouth of the *Mississipi*, which he had found through *Canada*.

The Design of this Second Discovery appeared to him the more important, because it would render the Voyage shorter and more convenient, since it might be made at all times, whereas it could be made but once in a Year through *Canada*; not to say that the Communication with the same Country would be easier and safer by that Means, since one might go up that River for the Space of Six Hundred Leagues, without meeting any Fall of Waters or swift Current. These Considerations moved *Mr. de la Sale* to return into *France*, where his new Project being approved, the King ordered that he should have some Ships to go on with his Undertaking, the Account whereof makes the Subject of this *Historical Journal*.

Three Authors have already published a Relation of this Second Voyage of *Mr. de la Sale*, viz. 1. *Father Le Clercq*, a *Recollet*, from the Report of *Father Zenobius* and *Father Anastasius* his Brethren and Ocular Witnesses. 2. The Chevalier *Tonti*, who was also a Witness of a considerable Part of the same Adventures. 3. And more at large still, *Father Hennepin*, a *Flemish* of the same Order, who had a Share in great Discoveries, though the Truth of his Relations is very much disputed. But this *Historical Journal*, written by *Mr. Joutel*, one of *Mr. de la Sale's* Companions, has this peculiar to it, that it contains exactly what happened every Day to the latter in his last Voyage, from his Departure from *Rochel* in 1684. till he died in 1687. and till the Return of his Brother, and Nephew, of *Father Anastasius* a *Recollet*, and the Author, who all followed *Mr. de la Sale*, and went above Eight Hundred Leagues by Land to return from the Gulph of *Mexico* into *Canada*, from whence they set out for *France* in 1688.

This *Journal* is Curious and Entertaining by Reason of several Adventures contained in it, most of which are Tragical. Besides, it is the more credible, because it is written with great Plainness and Ingenuity, and by a Man who ought to be looked upon as an Eye-

Eye-Witness of what he relates. If the Author does not always agree with the Chevalier *Tonti* and Father *Hennepin*, 'tis (says the Writer of the Preface) because he is contented to relate plain Matter of Fact, without any Disguise. But it may very well be that those Two Authors have seen several things, which did not come to Mr. *Joutel*'s Knowledge. However it be, no one can read this Relation, without admiring the Courage and Intrepidity of him who is the Hero of it. And indeed (as the Editor rightly observes) what Strength of Body and Mind must he have had, to begin and to carry on such a new, bold, and painful Enterprize? He was to go above Eight Hundred Leagues in a barbarous and unknown Country, destitute of Towns, and of every thing that makes a Voyage easy. If a Man must travel by Land, he is forced to go on Foot, and often reduced to the Necessity of using a Piece of a Hide for his Shoes, and carrying his Gun, his Packet, his Tools, and some Goods to barter with the Savages. Sometimes he gets a Horse by Chance; but 'tis very seldom. If a Man must travel by Water, he must do it in wretched Canows made of Bark of Trees or of Hides, and he must often carry or drag them, when the Fall of a River renders them useless. To lie upon the Ground exposed to the Injuries of the Air; to run the Hazard of being devoured by Crocodiles, or bitten by Rattle-Snakes; to be destitute of Bread, Wine, Salt, and all other Conveniences of Life for several Years; to eat nothing but sorry Pap made with *Indian* Corn-meal, Fish half roasted, or half boiled in mere Water, Beef or Roe-buck's Flesh dried by the Wind and Smoke; to find out Signs in order to be understood by so many different Nations, each of which has a particular Language; is what an Adventurer must resolve upon, who designs to make Discoveries in *Canada*.

Mr. *de la Sale* is described to us as having all the Qualifications necessary for such a painful Enterprize. He was a sober Man; he had a great Genius, and a sufficient Skill in Learning and Mathematicks: Besides, he was Forward, Bold, Intrepid, Industrious, and Insinuating: No Disappointment could discourage him; he found a Remedy for every thing, and could easily bear the greatest Hardships: He expressed a wonderful Constancy in Adversity; and, what was of

great Use to him, he had a competent Knowledge of many Languages of wild Nations. And yet notwithstanding all those Qualifications, he did not succeed in the Voyage described in this *Journal*. He went through many Disappointments before he arrived in the Gulph of *Mexico*, where he could not find the Mouth of the River *Mississippi* which he was looking for. Having missed his Aim, he was obliged to land upon the Coast, where one of his Ships perished, and Mr. *de Beaujeu*, who commanded the Fleet, forsook him to return into *France*. Mr. *de la Sale*, notwithstanding those Misfortunes, settled a Kind of Habitation by the Name of *St. Louis*, from whence he penetrated into the Inland to look for the River of *Mississippi*. He came back Five Months after without any Success; and then undertook a Second Voyage to the same Purpose, wherein he was not more successful. In his Absence, the only Bark that remained, ran a-ground, and perished with all the Men. Mr. *de la Sale* having travelled over many Countries, and among others, over that of the *Cenis*, a sociable People, returned to the Habitation Four Months after, that is, in *August* 1686. At last he resolved to make a Third Voyage in Order to look for the fatal River, and he set out in the Beginning of the next Year, being attended by Mr. *Joutel*, and many more. This last Attempt proved the most unfortunate of all; for after he had discovered a very fine Country, and gone over many wild Nations, without receiving any Information about the *Mississippi*, he was assassinated with one of his Nephews by some Malecontents in his Retinue. Such are the principal Events mentioned in this *Journal*, a particular Account whereof must needs be very acceptable to the Readers.

Afterwards Mr. *Joutel* relates the Adventures, which happened to him, and to the rest of his Company, in their long Way to return into *Canada*. The most considerable were the Death of some of Mr. *de la Sale*'s Murderers, who killed one another; the Retreat of some others among the Savages; the Death of one of the Travellers, who was drowned and lamented by those *Barbarians*; lastly, the Discovery of the *Mississippi* in the Country of the *Illinois*.

This *Journal* is intermixed with several Descriptions, which render the Reading of it very Entertaining. For Instance, the Au-

thor describes the Ceremony of the *Calumet*, by which an Alliance is made with those Savages. He also describes the Feast celebrated by the *Cenis* for a Victory which they obtained over their Enemies, with the Help of our Travellers. The Readers will not be displeased to find here the Particulars of it.

“ The next Day after the Victory, (says Mr. Joutel) the Savages met in the Cottage of the Chief. In the first place, the Cottage was cleaned and fitted up, and many Mats were spread upon the Floor; the Elders and the most considerable sat upon them; and then one of those Men, who is like an Orator, or Master of Ceremonies, rose up, and made a Discourse, which we did not understand. That Discourse being ended, those Warriors came who had killed some-body in the Battel, walking in their Order, having each a Bow and Two Arrows, and each of them being preceded by his Wife, who held in her Hand the Hair of the Enemy. Two young Boys, to whom they had given their Lives, one of which, who was wounded, rid a Horse, closed the Procession, at the Head of which there was a Woman holding a Reed in her Hand. As they came before the Orator, the Warrior took the Hair from his Wife's Hand, and presented it to him. The Orator received it with both Hands, and after he had presented it to the Four Parts of the World, laid it down upon the Ground, and then took another with the same Ceremony, to the very last. The Ceremony being over, the *Sagamite*, which had been prepared by the Women, was served up; and before they tasted it, the Master of Ceremonies put some into a Vessel, and carried it as an Offering to the Heads of Hair. Afterwards he lighted a Pipe of Tobacco, and blew some Smoke over those Heads of Hair. Which being done, every Body began to eat: The Two young Boys were served with some Pieces of the Flesh of an Enemy's Wife, who had been cruelly murdered by the Wives of the *Cenis*. Some dried Tongues of their Enemies were also served up, and the Feast ended with Dancing and Singing ”.

The Author of the Preface, at the End of this Relation, informs us of several Circumstances, which, after the Design of Mr. de

la Sale had proved abortive, put a Stop to the Progress of the *French* in those vast Countries, whose Discovery cost the Life of that Famous Traveller. He tells us that the *Spaniards* of *Mexico* having destroyed the Fort built by Mr. de *la Sale* about the Place where he landed, Mr. d' *Hiberville* Seven or Eight Years after made an Armament, with which he had the good Fortune to find the Mouth of the *Mississipi*, where he built a Fort; and then he went a great way into the Country. But he died in another Voyage, so that for Want of Help this Attempt failed again. Mr. *Crozat*, Secretary to the King, has lately obtained a Patent from his Majesty, whereby he is empowered for the Space of Fifteen Years to carry on a Trade, and to settle Colonies in the Countries described in this *Journal*, which we knew by the Name of *Louisiane*, and of the River *Mississipi*: That River will be called hereafter the River of *Saint Louis*.

We must not forget to inform the Readers, that they will find here a very accurate Map of the Countries mentioned in this *Journal*, and that Care has been taken to explain in the Margin all the Terms that wanted some Explication.

II.

BIBLIOTHECA ACROAMATICA THEOLOGICA, Juridica, Medica, Philosophica, Historica & Philologica, comprehendens recensitionem specialem omnium Codicum Manuscriptorum Græcorum, Hebraicorum, Syriacorum, Arabicorum, Turcicorum, Armenicorum, Æthiopicorum, Mexicanorum, Sinesium, &c. Augustissimæ Bibliothecæ Cæsareæ Vindobonensis, olim a duumviris Cl. PETRO LAMBECIO & DANIELE NESSELIO congesta; nunc autem propter insignem raritatem, cari-

caritatem & præstantiam in hanc concinnam Epitomen redacta, & luci publicæ restituta a JACOBO FRIDERICO REIMANNO. Accessit Dissertatio Præliminaris, in qua de spissis Lambecii & Nesselii Voluminibus accurate differtur, & hujus instituti ratio prolixius explanatur, nec non Index triplex copiosissimus, atque ad multifariam hujus compendii utilitatem demonstrandam examussum adaptatus. Hannoveræ, Sumptibus Nicolai Foersteri. MDCCXII.

That is, *AN ABRIDGMENT of LAMBECIUS's and NESSELIUS's Account of the Emperor's Library.* By JAMES FREDERICK REIMANN. Hannover. 1712. In 8vo. pagg. 808. Besides a Preliminary Discourse of 112 Pages, and large Indexes.

PETER LAMBECIUS, Keeper of the Imperial Library under the Reign of the Emperor Leopold, undertook to give an Account of all the Manuscript and Printed Books of that Famous Library in Twenty Four Volumes in Folio. He was not able to perfect so great a Work: Death put an End to it, after he had published the Eight first Volumes. Had that Learned Man lived long enough to finish such an Undertaking, those Twenty Four Volumes would have been a most useful and valuable Repertory of Literature. The Eight Volumes, which have been printed at Vienna†, are grown very

† The 1st Volume in 1665. pagg. 191. besides the Indexes. The 2d in 1669. pagg. 1012. The 3d in 1670. pagg. 404. The 4th in 1671. pagg. 340. The 5th in 1672. pagg. 428. The 6th in 1674. pagg. 329. The 7th in 1675. pagg. 318. The 8th in 1679. pagg. 663.

scarce, even in Germany, and the whole Set is hardly to be had: Which is the Reason why Mr. Reimann has thought fit to publish an Abridgment of them. I shall give an Account of it; and because I have read the Work of Lambecius, I shall insert in this Extract several things not to be found in the Abridgment. I am apt to think the following Account will not be unacceptable to the Readers for these Three Reasons, 1. Because the Emperor's Library is a Curious Subject. 2. Because the Eight Volumes of Lambecius are very scarce. 3. Because I have lately informed † the Readers, that the present Keeper of the Emperor's Library will shortly publish a Catalogue of the Latin Manuscripts contained in it. That Catalogue will be a Continuation of Lambecius's Work; and when I come to give an Account of it, the Readers will not be displeased to have read this Article.

Here follows the Title of Lambecius's Eight Volumes. *Petri Lambecii Hamburgensis Commentariorum de Augustissima Bibliotheca Cæsarea Vindobonensi. Liber I. II. &c. Vindobonæ 1665. 1669. &c.*

An Account of the 1st Volume of Lambecius.

The First Volume of Lambecius consists of Two Parts.

I. The first Part is a Letter of 96 Pages, written by the Author the 1st of December 1663. to Renatus Franciscus Slusius, Canon of Liege. Lambecius gives him an Account of his Travels into Italy, being contented to name the Places that he went through, and the Towns where he made some Stay. He does not enlarge upon the Curiosities of that Country, and his Relation is very general.

In the next place, he shews at what Time the Imperial Library began to be collected, when and by whom it was enlarged, and who have been the Library-Keepers till his Time.

Learning was revived in Germany under the Empire of Frederick III. who began to reign in the Year 1440. His Son, Maximilian I. having succeeded him in 1493. orde-

† Above, pag 64.

red all the Manuscripts, which had been collected by his Predecessors, especially by his Father, with the Help of *Aeneas Sylvius* and *George Purbachius*, and all other Books purchased since the Invention of Printing, and the taking of *Constantinople*, to be put together in Order to make a Library. He made Use for that Purpose of *Conrad Celtis*, Professor of Eloquence and Poetry at *Vienna*.

Celtis being dead in the Year 1508. the greatest Part of his Library was conveyed into the Emperor's; and the Care of the Imperial Library was committed to his Scholar *John Cuspinian* †. That Library was then enlarged with a considerable Number of Manuscripts, partly out of several Monasteries in the Hereditary Countries, partly out of the Remains of the Royal Library of *Buda* founded by King *Matthias Corvinus*.

After the Death of *Cuspinian*, which happened in 1529 *Caspar von Nydpruck* had the chief Care of the Imperial Library. He died at *Brussels* in 1557. About the same time *Wolfgang Lazius*, Counsellor and Historiographer to *Ferdinand I.* had a great Share in the Direction of the Emperor's Library, which was then enlarged with the Noble Collection of Books belonging to *John Faber*, Bishop of *Vienna*, who died in 1541. and with another Library collected by a Gentleman of *Germany* in several Countries. Besides, *Busbeckius* purchased a great Number of Manuscripts in *Asia* and *Greece*, which were added to the Emperor's Library.

Lazius being dead in 1565. the most valuable Part of his Library was brought into the Emperor's. That Library was then neglected about the Space of Ten Years; but in 1575. *Hugo Blotius* *, Doctor of Laws, a Native of *Delft*, was appointed the Library-Keeper. The Library was very much enlarged under his Direction, and disposed in a better Order. He was the First who had the Title of the Emperor's Library-Keeper. From that Time the Imperial Library became every Day more considerable, especially under the Reign of *Rodolphus II.* who succeeded his Father *Maximilian II.* in 1576; for besides many Valuable Books, both Prin-

ted and Manuscript, that were given, or purchased, the whole Library of *John Sambucus* was added to the Imperial, with all his Medals, Statues, and other Ancient Monuments. *Sambucus* died in 1584. *Blotius* being accused of Carelessness, had an Inspector set over him, viz. the Baron *Streinius*. That Baron died in 1600. and left his Noble Library to the Emperor. *Blotius* was then Sixty Seven Years Old; which is the Reason why he had an Assistant given him, viz. *Sebastian Tengnagelius*. *Blotius* died in 1608. and left behind him several *Latin Works*, which have not been printed.

Tengnagelius took Care to have the Books of his Predecessor conveyed into the Emperor's Library, and spared no Cost to enlarge it with a great Number of Valuable Manuscripts from all Parts of *Europe*. That Learned Man died in 1636. and left to the Emperor above Four Thousand Valuable Books, both Printed and Manuscript.

In the same Year he was succeeded by *William Rechberg*, first Physician to the Emperor, who resigned his Place in 1651.

The next Library-Keeper was *Matthieu Mauchter*, Doctor of Divinity, and Canon of *Vienna*. In the Year 1655. he bought by Order of *Ferdinand III.* for the Price of Fifteen Thousand Florins *, the Celebrated Library founded by *Raymond Fugger*, Counsellor to *Charles V.* and *Ferdinand I.* and very much enlarged by his Son and his Grandson. That Library, consisting at least of Fifteen Thousand Volumes, was removed from *Augsburg* into that of the Emperor. I must observe, that all the Books belonging to *Ticho Brache* are also to be found in the Imperial Library.

Dr. Mauchter having laid down his Place in 1663. was succeeded by *Peter Lambecius*, who immediately made it his only Business to put all the Books in Order. The Emperor's Library consists at least of Eighty Thousand Volumes; and it appears by *Lambecius's* Account, that it has been very much neglected.

Here follow some Particulars mentioned by that Library-Keeper, in his Letter to the Canon of *Liege*. The Emperor has Fifteen

† His true Name was *Spieshammer*.

* He was the Emperor's Library-Keeper, though he professed the Reformed Religion.

* The Emperor paid no more for that Library, though it was worth Forty Thousand Florins. Thousand

Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty Ancient Medals, viz. 596 of Gold, 9997 of Silver, and 5347 of Brass*.

There are in the Emperor's Library Two Manuscript Volumes in Folio, containing Beautiful Draughts of Consular Medals, which were presented to Ferdinand I. by his Antiquary James de Strada of Mantua.

There are also in the same Library Eight Manuscript Volumes of the same James de Strada. The Three first contain the Latin Medals of the Roman Emperors from Julius Caesar to M. Aurelius Claudius, who reigned after Gallienus and Valerian the Younger. The Three next Volumes represent the Greek Medals of the same Emperors. In the Seventh and Eighth are contained the Medals of the other Emperors, and a great many other Medals Greek, Latin, &c.

Lambecius mentions also a Description † of Spain, in Folio, with this Title: *Nova Hispaniæ regionum Descriptio, industria atque manu Hieremiæ Gundlach conscripta & delineata anno MUSICA GRATA DEO*. The Author says it is a Learned Description, and that the Chorographical and Topographical Maps are extraordinary fine.

He describes some Antiquities in this Letter, and particularly an Ancient Sepulchre, that was discovered at Vienna under the Foundations of the old Walls the 28th of January 1662. That Description is worth Reading: The Readers will find it in Mr. Reimann's Abridgment. I proceed to the Second Part of this Volume.

II. It is an Appendix consisting of Five Additions.

1. In the First Addition, Lambecius discourses of Six Greek Manuscripts, and a Latin one of St. Gregory Nyssen's Work concerning the Creation of Man. Those Manuscripts are to be found in the Emperor's Library. Possévin has committed several Mistakes in his Catalogue of many Greek Manuscripts of that Library, because he transcribed the Faults of John James Frisius, in his *Bibliotheca Universalis*. I shall give but one Instance of Frisius's Mistakes: That Author finding these Words in a Manuscript Catalogue of the

Emperor's Library, which was communicated to him: *Greg. Nyss. Ep. de Creatione hominis*, that is, *Gregorius Nyssenus Episcopus de Creatione Hominis*, read them thus, *Georgii Nicetæ Epistolæ de Creatione hominis*. This Mistake was transcribed by Possévin. *Gregorius Nicetas* is a Chimerical Author.

2. The Second Addition concerns Three Letters of Lucas Holstenius to Sebastian Tenggagelius, the Originals whereof are in the Emperor's Library.

3. In the next Addition, the Author takes notice of some Mistakes of Gabriel Naudæus relating to the Library of Vienna, and mends several Faults in the *Apparatus Sacer* of Possévin. It appears from this Addition, that Possévin and Frisius have committed great Blunders. Lambecius does also observe, that the *Bibliotheca Constantinopolitana* of Antony Verderius is also full of Mistakes, and he gives several Instances of it. What Possévin has extracted out of that Author, ought to be read with great Caution.

4. In the Fourth Addition, Lambecius mentions a valuable Manuscript of Nicephorus's Ecclesiastical History, that was sent from the Emperor's Library to Thuanus at Paris to be printed in that City.

5. The Fifth Addition contains a Catalogue of several Oriental Manuscripts, which did formerly belong to Sebastian Tenggagelius, and are now in the Imperial Library.

That Catalogue is attended with an Account of a Letter (never yet published) written from Rome by the Famous Pietro della Valle to the same Tenggagelius the 31st of May 1623. I shall insert here a Passage out of that Letter, concerning Oriental Manuscripts. "Libri præterea in Oriente, (says Pietro della Valle) ut nullus est typographiæ usus, non multi reperiuntur: eorum transcriptio longo temporis indiget intervallo, & parum felix evenire solet Amanuensium inscitia, incuria, & ob lucri aviditatem celeritate in scribendo. Codices autem vetustiores a disciplinarum cultoribus sæpe evoluti, atque eorum testimonio, ut fieri solet, pro correctis comprobati, raro vanales exeunt: nam illos quicumque habet, diligenter asservat; & si fortuito, aut e vivis sublato Domino, aut alio casu in forum prodeunt, a pluribus avidè expetiti, confestim evanescent".

* Lambecius gives a Catalogue of the most scarce and valuable.

† It has not been published.

The IId Volume of Lambecius.

This Volume is divided into Nine Chapters.

I. II. In the First and Second, the Author shews at large that the Ancient Latin Name of Vienna was *Vindobona*.

III. *Lambecius* treats, in the Third Chapter, of a Manuscript containing the Canons of a Provincial Council held at Vienna in the Year 1267. under the Pontificate of *Clement IV.* The Fathers of that Council complain, that the Sacraments are depreiated *propter vilem & abominabilem ministrorum Ecclesie conversationem*. Another Canon imports, that if any Clergymen are known to keep Concubines, they shall be deprived of all Ecclesiastical Benefices, unless they part with their Concubines within a Month. There is another Canon made by that Council, whereby it appears that the *Benedictin* Monks lived a very disorderly Life. *Item clamosa insinuatione nostrum percussit animum & auditum, quod Abbatibus & Monachi Ordinis S. Benedicti in quam pluribus locis ab observantia sue regule, vitam nimis dissolutam ducere non verentur*. That Council ordered, that the Jews should be obliged to wear again the Cap (*cornutum pileum*) which they used to wear, that they might be distinguished from Christians. If it be known, says another Canon, that a Jew has lain with a Woman that is a Christian; he shall be confined to a Prison, till he has paid Ten Marks of Silver at least. The Woman shall be whipt publicly, and banished from the City for ever. By another Canon the Jews are ordered to shut their Doors and Windows, when the Sacrament of the Altar is carried before their Houses. The Canons of this Provincial Council have been printed by *Canisius* (Tom. I. *Antiq. Lect.*) and from him by *Binius* (Part. 2. Tom. 3. *conciliorum*): but *Lambecius* tells us, that they are curtailed and interpolated, and so faulty that they can hardly be understood in most Places.

IV. The Fourth Chapter is entituled, *De Rationario Austriae & Styriae MSC.* That Work would be of great Use to illustrate the Geography of *Austria* and *Stiria*.

V. In the following Chapter, *Lambecius* treats of the Statutes and Privileges of the University of Vienna. That University was founded in the Year 1365. by Duke *Rodolphus IV.* with the Permission of Pope *Urban V.* for all Faculties excepting Divinity. But in 1384. Pope *Urban VI.* granted them the Liberty of teaching also Divinity, at the Desire of Duke *Albert III.* The Readers will find in this Chapter a Catalogue of several Manuscripts relating to the Life and Exploits of *Charlemagne*.

VI. This Chapter runs upon a Manuscript History of *Austria*, wherein the Author has inserted many ridiculous Fables.

VII. The Seventh Chapter contains a large Account of a Greek Manuscript of *Dioscorides*, above Eleven Hundred Years old. It is written in Capital Letters, without any Accents, and adorned with many beautiful Figures of Physicians, Plants, and Animals, &c. A Description of all those Figures may be seen in Mr. *Reimann's* Abridgment.

VIII. Our Author gives us in the Eighth Chapter a Relation of the Emperor *Leopold's* Voyage from Vienna to *Innsbruck* in the Year 1665. to take Possession of the *Tirol*, which fell to him by Inheritance. *Lambecius* was one of those, who attended that Prince. I shall only take notice of the most considerable things mentioned in this Chapter.

Lambecius has inserted in it a true Copy of a Roman Inscription to be seen in the Monastery of *Lambach* in *Austria*. That Inscription, wherein Mention is made *Colonia Aurelia Antoniniana Ovilabis*, has been inserted in *Gruterus's* Collection, pag. 345.

The Author tells us, that when he came to a Village called *St. John* in the *Tirol*, he went to see with the Emperor's Physicians a Maid of about Twenty Five Years of Age, who had been affected for some Years with a very surprising Disease, which made a great Noise in that Country. Every Friday and Saturday, without any Intermission, that Maid had no Feeling. She lay in the same Posture with her Eyes opened, and some small Convulsive Motions; and when she was pricked with a Needle, she felt no Pain. When any one lifted up her Arms, they stood up. Upon any other Day of the Week,

Week, she had those Accidents only by Intervals.

Lambecius gives an Account of the Mines of *Schwatz* in the *Tirol*. They were discovered in the Year 1448. in the Time of the Archduke *Sigismund*, who was surnamed *the Rich* upon that Account. *Schwatz* is a large Borough well built, and full of Inhabitants.

Many *British* Gentlemen have seen Twenty Eight Brass Statues round the Monument of the Emperor *Maximilian I.* in the Church of the *Holy Cross* † at *Innsbruck*. *Lambecius* discoursed of those Statues. 'Tis not certain that most of them represent those Persons, whom they are commonly said to represent. They have generally no Inscription, where, by they may be known. The Author found in the Emperor's Library, a List of those Statues drawn up in the Time of *Ferdinand I.* The Statue of that Emperor, and that of *Charles V.* do not appear in that List; and there are in it Six Statues that go by other Names, than those at *Innsbruck*. I omit some other Observations concerning those Twenty Eight Statues.

Lambecius having discoursed of Five Military Columns preserved in the Castle of *Ambras* not far from *Innsbruck*, proceeds to give an Account of the Library which he found in that Castle. It consisted of 6449 Volumes, viz. 569 Manuscripts, and 5880 Printed Books. All the Manuscripts and 1489 Printed Books were soon after transported into the Emperor's Library at *Vienna*.

The Author found also another Library in the Archducal Palace at *Innsbruck*, consisting of several Thousand Books; but he had no time to peruse them.

Here follow some of the Manuscripts transported from the Library of *Ambras* to that of *Vienna*.

1. A Magnificent Bible upon Parchment in the *German* Language, consisting of Three Volumes in *Folio*, written by Order of *Wenceslaus* Emperor, and King of *Bohemia*. That Emperor is to be seen stark naked in several Places of that Bible, especially in

† It was in that Church that *Queen Christina* made a publick Profession of the *Roman Catholic* Religion, in the Presence of *Lucas Holstenius*, the 3d of November 1655.

many flourished Letters, with a Woman by him holding a Handful of Herbs in her Hand.

2. A Manuscript upon Parchment in 4to. containing the *XLIst* Book of *Livy*, and the Four following. That Manuscript, above a Thousand Years old, is written in large Letters, without any Distinction of Words. It was from that very Manuscript, that *Simon Gryneus* published at *Basil* in 1531. those Five Books of *Livy*, which had never been printed. They were printed by *Froben* with a Preface of *Erasmus*. *Lambecius* says that Edition might be mended in several Places, if it was carefully collated with the Original. He adds, that there are Twelve Manuscripts, and Thirty Two Editions of *Livy* in the Emperor's Library.

The Word *Profectus*, to be found at the End of the *XLVth* Book of *Livy* in the printed Editions, is not the last Word of that Book, as 'tis commonly believed; for in the Manuscript just now mentioned, next to *profectus* there is in the same Line *assumque*. The Two following Lines, which are the last of that Book, cannot be read.

At the end of that Manuscript the following Words are to be found; but they are hardly legible.

	TITI		LIVI
	AB	VRBE	CONDITA
LIB.		XLV	EXP.
INC.	LIB.	XLVI	FELICITER

from whence it appears that the following Books of *Livy* were not lost then.

That Manuscript is the only one extant. It was removed from the Convent of *Lorsch* near *Worms* into *Switzerland*, from thence into the Library of the Castle of *Ambras*, and at last into the Emperor's Library at *Vienna*.

3. *Descriptio Urbis Romæ secundum quatuordecim Regiones*, more correct and larger than the printed Editions.

4. *Descriptio Urbis Constantinopolitane secundum quatuordecim Regiones*. The printed Editions of that Piece might be mended in several Places, and enlarged with the Help of this Manuscript.

5. A Volume consisting of Fourteen Pictures, which represent as many Ancient Monuments, that were found in an Ancient Sepulchre not far from *Brussels* in the Year 1507. They have been explained in *French*

M

by

by an Anonymous Author. *Lambecius* has inserted the Figures of those Antiquities.

6. *Relazione di tutto lo Stato della Monarchia di Spagna.*

7. A Relation in High Dutch of the Discovery and Taking of some unknown Islands by the Spaniards in 1593. in Folio.

8. A Voyage in the German Language, of a Knight of Malta, a Venetian, from Venice into Spain by Sea, and from Spain into Africa and America, made in the Year 1596. in 4to.

9. A Commentary of *Chalcidius* upon *Plato's Timæus*, very Ancient, and adorned with Beautiful Figures.

10. A Description of the Kingdom of France.

11. A Transaction made in the Year 1444. between *Frederick V.* and the *Carinthians* to suppress a very Ancient Custom, that was practised in *Carinthia* at the Installation of a new Prince. That Custom was very singular. I might insert here an Account of it, as I have read it in *Aeneas Sylvius* †; but I rather chuse to refer the Readers to that Author, who, if I am not mistaken, is the First who mentioned that Custom.

12. Several *Scholia* of *Bartholomæus Aman-tius* upon *Cicero's Epistles ad Familiares*, written in the Year 1532. There are many Miscellaneous Remarks in the same Volume, and the last Will of an *Ass*, which begins thus:

Testamentum Asini.

Rusticus cum Asinum videret quasi mortuum, fle-
(*vit ejus obitum: io, io.*

Si te scissim, Asine, moriturum frigore, circum-
(*dedissim sindone: io, io.*

Ac emissim tunicas, ocnas, camisiā, vestemque
(*pelliceam: io, io. &c.*

Lambecius has inserted that trifling Piece at Length. He was censured for it, as we shall see hereafter.

13. A Volume upon Royal Paper, richly bound, containing the Figures on Horseback of all the Emperors from *Julius Caesar* to *Rodolphus II.* Those Figures, which are very Beautiful, were painted at *Angsburg* in

1580. They are attended with a short *Encomium* upon each Emperor.

Among the Printed Books, which *Lambecius* removed from the Library of *Amras* to that of *Vienna*, there is a *Psalter* printed in 1457. at the End of which these Words have been inserted. *Præsens Psalmorum Codex venustate Capitalium decoratus, Rubricationibusque sufficienter distinctus, ad inventionem artificiosam imprimendi ac characterizandi absque calami ulla exaratione sic effigiatus, & ad eusebiam Dei industrie est consummatus per Johannem Fust Civem Moguntinum & Petrum Schoffer de Gernsheim anno Domini millesimo CCCCLVII in Vigilia Assumptionis.*

IX. In the Year 1666. *Lambecius* was ordered to go to *Buda*, and to bring to *Vienna* the Remains of the Famous Library of *Matthias Corvinus*, King of *Hungary*, a great Part whereof had been removed into that of the Emperor in the XVIth Century. The Author gives an Account of that Voyage in the Ninth Chapter. Having obtained from the Turkish Governor the Liberty of seeing the Library, he was let into a Vault, where he only found about Three or Four Hundred Volumes all in a Heap, full of Dust, and of little or no Value. They were most of them printed Books. *Lambecius* was contented to take along with him Three Manuscripts, viz. Nine Apologetical Orations of *St. Gregory Nazianzen*, translated into Latin; *St. Austin's Sermons de Verbis Domini*; and some Latin Miscellaneous Poems of *Janus Pannonius* Bishop of *Quinque Ecclesie*.

There are some Additions at the End of this Second Book. The First concerns the Situation of a Town in the Upper *Pannonia*, called by the Ancients *Carnuntum*. That City, which was the Capital of the Upper *Pannonia*, became very wealthy and powerful, and was so enlarged, that it reached a German Mile from East to West, and took up all the Ground along the *Danube*, which now contains not only the Town and Castle of *Haynburg*, but also the Borough called *Ten sch Altenburg*, and the Village of *St. Petronilla*. There is in that Village a Triumphal Arch, which was very much damaged by the *Huns*, when they destroyed the City of *Carnuntum* under the Conduct of *Attila*. It is one of those Two Triumphal Arches mentioned by *Dion Cassius*, lib. 56. which were erected in Honour

† *Aeneas Sylvius Hist. Europæ Cap. XX.*
Pag. 402, 412. Basil. 1551.

Honour of *Augustus* and *Tiberius*, after the Defeat of the *Dalmatians* and *Pannonians*. *Lambecius* has inserted the Figure of that Triumphal Arch, and says it is built of the same Materials, and is no less Massive than the Monument erected at *Mentz* in Honour of *Drusus*.

The Author mentions also, in this Addition, an Ancient *Agate* † belonging to the Emperor, on which the Victory obtained by *Augustus* over the *Dalmatians* and *Pannonians*, has been curiously represented. That Piece was engraved in 1666. and attended with a short Explication of *Lambecius*. The Stamp, which is very Curious, may be seen at the End of this Volume: Our Author has added to it the Figures of some other Pieces of Antiquity, that have been discovered in the Ruins of the Ancient *Carnuntum*; and he has taken Care to publish them with an Explication.

In the II^d Addition, *Lambecius* mends a Passage in *Ptolemy's* Geography, concerning the Two Legions called *Decima Gemina*, and *Decimaquarta Gemina*.

In the III^d Addition, the Author observes that the little Book entituled *Princeps in Compendio*, which is very much esteemed, was written by *Ferdinand III.* and his Brother *Leopold William*. The Second Edition of that Book came out at *Vienna* in 1668. in 16.

Lambecius mentions, in the XIth Addition, a Greek Manuscript of *Genesis*, above Thirteen Hundred Years old, written upon Parchment of a Purple Colour in large Gold and Silver Letters, without Accents and without any Distinction of Words. That Manuscript is adorned with Forty Eight Curious Pictures, some of which may be seen in this Addition. When that Manuscript was compleat, it contained all the Old and New Testament.

† The *Agate* "lodged in the Emperor's Cabinet, which *Reubens*, and afterwards *Mr. Lambecius* caused to be engraved, was formerly stolen from the *Abby of Poissy*, and is "by a third part less" than that of the Holy Chapel at *Paris*, which is above a Foot square, and consists of Twenty Three large Figures. *Baudelot de Dairval, Utilité des Voyages. Tom. I. pag. 334, 335. Paris. 1694. in 12.*

I shall put off a further Account of *Lambecius's* Work till another time, that I may insert here the following Article.

III.

DE VETERIBUS Hæreticis Ecclesiasticorum Codicum Corruptoribus. Lutetia. MDCCXIII.

That is, A TREATISE concerning those Ancient Hereticks, who falsified Ecclesiastical Books. By Father BARTHOLOMEW GERMON a Jesuit. Paris. 1713. In 8vo. pagg. 629.

The following Article is taken from the Journal des Scavans.

IN the Famous Dispute about the Authentickness of the Ancient Charters of the Kings of *France* produced by Father *Mabillon* in his Book *De re Diplomatica*, that Learned *Benedictin* gave Father *Germon* Occasion to publish his Thoughts concerning the Works of *St. Austin* transcribed in the *Abby of Corbie*, in the Ninth Century. He endeavoured to shew in an Addition to his Second Dissertation upon Charters, that those Manuscripts ought to be suspected, at least in some Matters. Father *Mabillon* did not break off his other Occupations to answer that Addition; but Father *Coutant* of the same Order entered the Lists for him. He published an Apology for those Manuscripts, which Father *Germon* had attacked; and in that Work he discovered the good Opinion he had, not only of the Manuscripts of *Corbie*, but also of all other Ecclesiastical Monuments of that Kind. Nay, his Zeal moved him to affirm, that none could assert that some Copies of the Holy Scripture, or of the Fathers, had been corrupted by Impostors, without bringing by Degrees Scepticism into Religion.

Father *Germon* answers that Apology, by confuting the Proposition just now mentioned. That Proposition being general, he undertakes to discourse of all the Falsifiers, who might be called Sacrilegious Men, to distinguish them from those who have only falsified the Manuscripts of Profane Authors; and consequently he finds himself obliged to go beyond the Bounds, within which the Dispute was confined at first. He has divided his Work into Two Books, the First whereof concerns the Falsifications of the Holy Scripture; and the Second, the Falsifications of the Writings of the Fathers. He shews, that all those Corruptions ought to be imputed chiefly to the Knavery of Hereticks, and that it has been only prejudicial to them, since the Church did always carefully preserve in their Purity the Books that she made Use of.

The First Book consists of Two Parts. The First Part contains a List of those Ancient Falsifiers, who corrupted the Copies of the Bible. The Jews falsified the Translation of the *Septuagint* in many Places, and were convicted of it by *Justin Martyr*, whose Words are quoted by the Author. To the Testimony of *Justin Martyr*, F. *Germon* adds the Testimony of *Origen*, *Eusebius*, and St. *Jerome*. The Versions of *Symmachus*, *Aquila*, and *Theodotion*, were full of Falsifications, being made according to the Views of the Synagogue, who made it her chief Business to deprive the Church of those Passages, which prove that Jesus was the Messiah. *Saturnin*, in Order to make one of his Fictions more current, left out the Word *our* out of this Passage of *Genesis*, *Let us make Man in our Image, after our Likeness*. According to that Heresiarch, Seven Angels, Creators of the Universe, perceiving a certain Brightness issuing out of the Supreme Virtue, and coming down upon Earth from time to time, undertook to take hold of it, and to keep it. *Let us make Man*, said they, *in the Image and after the Likeness* of that wonderful Light which we have seen. The Man, who came out of their Hands, proved only a heavy Lump, which not being able to stand up, crept like a Worm: Nothing could have been more imperfect. But the Supreme Virtue considering the good Intention of the Angels, was pleased to infuse into their Work a quickening Spark, by which Means it was enabled to rise up and to act. *Carpo-*

crates, *Cerintus*, and *Ebion*, corrupted the Sacred Books with a surprising Boldness, to make them agree with their Fictions, some of which are mentioned by our Author. *Marcion*, to be no longer at the Trouble of answering the Arguments, which the Church alledged out of the Sacred Writings, rejected them all, excepting St. *Luke's Gospel* and St. *Paul's Epistles*; and yet he made some Alterations in them. He was perfectly imitated by his Followers, as *Tertullian* observes; for they left out of those few Books of Scripture, every thing that might be against them. *Cerdon*, *Lucian*, and *Apeles*, took the same Method. The *Pepusians* and *Artotyrites* altered, both in the Old and New Testament, those Passages, that were inconsistent with the Errors of *Montanus* their Master. *Tatian* put into the Hands of the *Encratites* his Followers, an Abridgment of the Gospels, which he had confounded and interpolated according to his Fancy. *Theodoret* says that he collected above Two Hundred Copies of that Abridgment, which he found in the Churches, and that he substituted the Four Gospels in their room. *Theodotus* and *Artemon* were not more scrupulous than *Tatian*: *Theodoret*, and an Anonymous Writer quoted by *Eusebius*, tell us how impudently those Hereticks altered the greatest Part of the Scripture, under pretence of mending it. According to St. *Jerome*, St. *Augustin*, and *Leo I.* the *Manichees* not contented to reject the Old Testament, made also several Additions and Alterations in the New. 'Tis true they intended to restore the Sacred Text, which, as they said, had been corrupted by Impostors. But St. *Austin* tells us, that when they were desired to confirm their Emendations by the Authority of the Ancient Copies, or of the Originals, they went away with great Confusion.

Father *Germon* proceeds to the *Arians*, who are accused by *Hincmar* of having struck out of the Gospel these Words, *the Spirit is God*. This Accusation, which Father *Germon* had already mentioned in his Second Dissertation, did not appear very solid to Father *Constant*. He thinks Father *Germon* was too hasty in giving Credit to it, because *Hincmar* advanced it without any Proof or Witness. *Fulbert* of *Chartres*, says Father *Germon*, affirmed the same thing as well as *Hincmar*: They went both upon the Authority of St. *Ambrose*, who speaks thus: "The Saviour
" him-

“ himself says in the Gospel, *the Spirit is God*. O *Arians*, you plainly confess that this Passage concerns the Holy Spirit, since you strike it out of your Copies. Would to God you would only leave it out of your Books, without doing the same in the Copies of the Church! ” In the next place, Father *Germon* answers some Reflexions of Father *Courant*, whereby the latter endeavours to prove, that *Hincmar* was in the Wrong to accuse the *Arians*.

In the Second Part of this Book, the Author shews that the Boldness and Falsifications of the Hereticks were only prejudicial to themselves; and that if they have altered the Sacred Text in their Copies, the Purity of it has been carefully preserved in the Copies of the Catholick Church.

The Second Book, which concerns the Works of the Fathers and other Ecclesiastical Monuments, is divided into Four Parts. In the First, the Author undertakes to prove that *Andren Rivet*, and many other Protestant Criticks, have wrongly imputed to the Monks all the Falsifications to be found in the Writings of the Fathers. It had been much better for those Criticks, says Father *Germon*, to think of those Hereticks who lived before the Monks; and then they might easily have known the Authors of those Falsifications. The Fathers have always charged the Hereticks with those Alterations, which they observed in the Writings of the more Ancient Doctors. *Philastrius* affirms, that the *Manichæes* made several Interpolations in the Acts of St. *Andrew*. The Book of the Pastor, so much respected in the First Ages of Christianity, that it was almost looked upon as a Canonical Book, was, in process of time, filled with so many Heretical Assertions, that Pope *Gelasius* put it among Apocryphal Books. The Doctrine of that Book concerning Penitence, was, in the time of *Tertullian*, very opposite to the Heresy of *Montanus*: But now it agrees with that Heresy; and 'tis highly probable that this Conformity appeared in the very time of *Gelasius*. The *Ebionites* corrupted the *Recognitions of St. Clement* in the very Lifetime of that Saint, who, as we read in St. *Epiphanius*, complained of it in some Circular Letters that were read in the Churches. An Impostor, who was an *Arian*, and perhaps also an *Apollinarist*, forged some Epistles under St. *Ignatius's* Name, and inserted his

Errors in the Genuine Epistles of that Apostolical Man. There is in *Eusebius's* Ecclesiastical History, a Fragment of a Letter of *Dionysius*, Bishop of *Corinth*, wherein he affirms, that some Ministers of the Devil had falsified the Letters which he had writ to the Faithful. Father *Germon* shews, that some Men of the same Stamp did also alter some of the Works of *Clement Alexandrinus*, *Origen*, St. *Cyprian*, *Dionysius of Alexandria*, St. *Athanasius*, St. *Jerome*, St. *Augustin*, *Isidore*, St. *Bernard*, and many other Holy Doctors. The Ancient Hereticks were so apt to commit that Crime, that they did not spare the Works of their own Brethren. The Readers may see in this Book, the Complaints which *Actius*, quoted by St. *Epiphanius*, made against other *Arians*; and how *Valentinus*, an *Apollinarist*, as it appears from *Leontius Byzantinus*, objected in a reproachful Manner to *Timothy* another *Apollinarist*, that he had inserted in the Works of their common Master *Apollinarius*, that the Flesh of Jesus Christ was Consubstantial with the Word.

The Second Part runs wholly upon a Passage of St. *Hilary*. *Felix*, Bishop of *Urgel*, about the latter End of the Eighth Century, being asked by *Elipantus*, Archbishop of *Toledo*, what he thought of Christ's Humanity, answered that Christ, as Man, was only the Adoptive Son of God; and rendered that Error so plausible, that he brought over the Archbishop to his Opinion. A Multitude of Doctors rose up against them. The Famous *Alcuinus* writ a Letter to *Felix* to make him sensible of his Error. The Bishop of *Urgel* answered that Letter in a long Discourse, wherein he alledged many falsified Passages out of the Ancient Fathers to support his Doctrine. *Alcuinus* upbraided him with his Impostures, and among others, accused him of having inserted the Word *adoptatur*, instead of *adoratur*, in a Passage of St. *Hilary*. *Felix* being come to *Aix la Chapelle* in order to justify himself before *Charlemagne*, who had called a Council there, thought it necessary to prevent their using the Book of St. *Hilary* against him. To that end, he took Care to bribe the youngest Library-Keeper of the Palace, who gave him Leave to strike out *adoratur*, and to write *adoptatur*. *Hincmar*, Archbishop of *Rheims*, from whom we have this Particular, says that he had it from those very Men, who were present in the Assembly of *Aix la Chapelle*.

Pelle. Father *Constant* cannot give any Credit to the Testimony of *Hincmar* upon this Head. That Archbishop, says he, advances a Fact, which he did not see, and which is only grounded upon the Report of others. *Alcuinus* is wholly silent about it. *Hincmar* does not agree with himself: Sometimes he says, that *Felix* altered but one Book of St. *Hilary*; and sometimes he pretends they were all falsified by *Felix*. Lastly, if the Bishop of *Urgel* had been willing to alter some Passage in St. *Hilary*, he would doubtless have made a better Choice. These are the Arguments alledged by Father *Constant*. Our Author confutes them in the following Manner. Those Facts, that are related by Ecclesiastical or Profane Historians, are generally grounded upon the bare Report of others; which is sufficient, when the Witnesses may be credited. *Hincmar* was informed by Men of that Character. *Alcuinus* accuses *Felix* in express Words, of having altered the Passage in Question. *Tu omnino perversissimè dicis adoptatur, ubi Beatus Hilarius dicis adoratur.* There is no Contradiction in the Testimony of *Hincmar*. *Felix* did only falsify one Book of St. *Hilary*; but he did it in as many Copies as he could find in the Emperor's Library. As for what concerns the Choice of the Passage, Father *Germon* owns that it was very wrong; but after all, *Felix* pitched upon that Passage: He and his Followers objected without Judgment any place, that seemed, as they thought, to favour the Adoption, of which they were so fond. Father *Germon* not contented to answer the Objections of his Adversary, examines the Two Readings according to the Rules of the Critical Art, and undertakes to shew that the *adoptatur* of the Bishop of *Urgel* and Father *Constant*, cannot be justified by the Printed and Manuscript Copies, and is inconsistent with the Style of St. *Hilary*, and the Scope of that Father.

The Third Part treats of a Falsification made by *Gottescalcus's* Friends, in the Book *Contra quinque hostium genera*, which was ascribed to St. *Austin* in the Ninth Century. This Falsification is also recorded by *Hincmar*, with so many Circumstances that it can hardly be doubted of. However Father *Constant* does not believe it, and affirms that the Words which *Hincmar* pretends to have been newly inserted in the Work of St. *Austin*, were in it before *Gottescalcus* and *Ratramnus*

were born. Those Words are, *Gratias tibi Deus, gratias tibi vera & una Trinitas, una & trina Veritas, trina & una Unitas.* Father *Germon* undertakes to shew that the Copy, wherein they were shewn the first time to *Hincmar*, had been newly written, and transcribed from a more Ancient one, in which those Words had been lately inserted between the Lines. In the next place, he shews that *Gottescalcus's* Friends were the Authors of that Addition; and blames the last Editors of St. *Austin's* Works, who have left it in the Text, without so much as mentioning in their Notes the old Reading approved by *Hincmar*, and wisely followed by *Merbachius*, *Erasmus*, and the Authors of the Two First Editions of *Paris*. These Reflexions are attended with others, wherein Father *Germon* says they should have been very cautious in using the Manuscripts of *Corbie*, most of which were transcribed in the Ninth Century, when *Gottescalcus* disturbed the Church. The Doctrine of that Monk is well known: He had zealous Followers at *Corbie*, and *Ratramnus* among others. Since *Gottescalcus's* Friends, says Father *Germon*, were convicted of having falsified the Book *Contra quinque hostium genera*, the new Editors should at least have suspected them of having corrupted the other Manuscripts of their Abby, especially those of St. *Austin*. It was therefore their Duty, when they consulted those Manuscripts, to read with great Attention those Passages, that might have some Relation with the Opinions of *Gottescalcus*. The Readers may judge by the Examples alledged by Father *Germon*, whether those Editors went upon that Principle.

Here follows the Substance of the principal Subjects treated of in the Fourth Part, and what the Author lays down, whilst he shews that the Tradition suffers no Prejudice by acknowledging, that the Ancient Hereticks have corrupted some Works of the Fathers. 1. When any one undertakes to prove by the Authority of some Writer, that a Book has been falsified, that Writer must be a Credible Man, and such as cannot be accounted over-credulous, or a Liar. 2. Some loose Expressions in the Works of the Fathers, are not sufficient to bring those Works into Suspicion. 3. Because some Writings of the Fathers have been altered, it does not follow that their other Books ought

ought to be suspected of being falsified. 4. Many Works of the Fathers ceased to be respected, because those Works had certainly been corrupted by the Hereticks. 5. It is an easy thing to restore many Passages of the Fathers, which the Hereticks have altered; nay, many have already been restored. 6. When we know what Works have been falsified, and what Sect the Falsifiers were of, we may easily discover the Falsifications,

even though they have not been pointed out by the Ancient Writers. 7. Tradition is not grounded upon the Testimony of one single Father of the Church, but upon the unanimous Consent of all, or most of the Fathers. 8. The Works of the Fathers do not contain the whole Tradition. 9. Those who believe the Infallibility of the Church, cannot suspect that the Works of all, or most of the Fathers, have been corrupted.

L E I P S I C K.

MR. Juncker, Rector and Library-Keeper of the College of *Isenach*, has published in the German Language an Excellent Introduction to the Geography of the Middle Ages, especially of Germany. This Book consisting of near a Hundred Sheets in 4to. is divided into Two Parts.

The First contains Three Chapters. In the First Chapter, the Author gives an Account of the Reasons why the Geography of the Middle Ages has not been sufficiently improved, and shews the Usefulness of it. In the Second and Third Chapters, he lays down and explains XXIII. Principles, without which that Geography cannot be understood. 1. The Geography of the Middle Ages, says Mr. Juncker, ought to begin with the Division of the Roman Empire made by *Theodosius* the Great, about the End of the Fourth Century, and must not reach farther than the Time of the Emperor *Maximilian I.* who divided Germany into Circles in the Beginning of the XVIth Century. 2. The Incursions of barbarous Nations into the Provinces of the Roman Empire, have occasioned the first Alteration that was made in Geography. 3. The Geography of the Middle-Ages must needs have different Periods, because those Nations were sometimes victorious, and sometimes overcome. 4. Those Periods ought to be carefully observed in each Kingdom and Province to avoid Errors in Geography. 5. Whoever does not exactly distinguish the Migrations, and Continuance of those Nations in a Country, will doubtless commit several Mistakes. 6. When those Nations invaded a Country, they chan-

ged the Ancient Names of Places, or built new Towns, and bestowed Names upon them, &c. 7. In describing the Eastern Provinces of the Roman Empire, one must chiefly consider the Migrations of the *Thracian* Nations; and in describing the Western Countries, one must have a particular Regard to the Northern Nations. 8. The Division of the Empire, made by the Sons and Grandsons of *Charlemagne*, has also occasioned a great Alteration in Geography. 9. The same ought to be said of the Translation of the Imperial Dignity from the *Caroline* Branch to other Princes of Germany. 10. 11. The Erection of many Dutchies, Counties, Bishopricks, and Abbies in Germany, is of great Moment in the Geography of the Middle Ages. 12. Most Towns, Rivers, Mountains, &c. have not their Ancient Names; and the Origin of that Alteration must be looked for in the different Languages and Dialects of the Country. 13. There is a great Difference in the Ancient Way of pronouncing, and Writing those Names in *Latin*; which gives no small Trouble. 14. There are few Nations, mentioned from the Vth Century to the IXth, whose Names are still extant. 15. The Division of Provinces into *Pagi* is now quite out of Use. 16. Many Counties, that were formerly very Famous, have been incorporated with Principalities, and their Names have been suppressed. 17. Counties had their Names from the Castles, in which the Counts lived. 18. Those Counties and smaller Provinces, that became Feudatary of Dutchies, Principalities, and great Churches, occasioned a great Alteration in the Geography of the Middle Ages. 19. Germany had in former

mer times a much larger Extent, than it has now. 20. The Confusion that prevailed in Germany, moved Maximilian I. to divide it into Circles; which put an End to the Geography of the Middle Ages, and gave Birth to the new one. 21. The best Way of treating of the Geography of the Middle Ages, is first to learn the Names of the most Famous Places and Nations from the first Age of Christianity to the Fifth; Secondly, to know the Names and the Fate of those Nations, which invaded the Provinces of the Roman Empire in the Fourth and the following Centuries; (by which Means the Ancient Geography, and that of the Middle Ages will be linked together); Thirdly, to know the Names of the Mountains, Rivers, and Forests of Germany, in Latin and German, as they have been used in the Middle Ages, and in our own Time; Fourthly, to enumerate all the Kingdoms, Dutchies, Counties, and other Territories belonging to the Empire; Fifthly, to explain clearly all obscure Words. Besides, one must know the Extent and State of Germany before and in the Time of Theodorus the Great; in the Reign of Charlemagne, and his Successors; and from them till the Reign of Rodolphus of Habsburg; and from him till the Time of Maximilian I. One must also exactly consider the Rise, Progress, and Decay of each Kingdom and Province. 22. 'Tis necessary to know what Dutchies, Counties, and other Territories belong to Electors, Dukes, Counts, and Churches. 23. Lastly, the Writers of the Middle Ages ought to be chosen with great Judgment.

An Account of the Second Part of this Work will be inserted in the next Memoirs.

L E I P S I C K.

THE History of the Council of Nice, written by the late Dr. Ittigius, has been published with several Observations of M. Ludovici.

D. Thomæ Ittigii, P. P. & Superintend. Lips. Historia Concilii Nicæni, observationibus maxime recentiorum Scriptorum illustrata. L. Christianus Ludovici P. P. recensuit: cujus cura præfatio, adnotationes & reliqua accesserunt. Lipsiæ. 1712. In 4to. pagg. 160.

This Book is worth reading. The Author has hardly omitted any thing relating to the History of that Famous Council.

Two other Books of Dr. Ittigius will be published by M. Ludovici, viz. *Tractatus de Collectionibus Conciliorum, & scriptis ad noticiam Canonum & Conciliorum spectantibus*; and, *Historia Ecclesiastica selecta Capita seculi Tertii.*

L O N D O N.

MR. Whiston has put out the most Curious and Valuable Map that ever was published. It contains a Scheme of the Solar System with the Orbits of the Planets and Comets belonging thereto, described from Dr. Halley's accurate Table of Comets (Philosoph. Transact. N. 297.) founded on Sir Isaac Newton's wonderful Discoveries. This Title is sufficient to raise the Curiosity of the Publick. Mr. Whiston has inserted in that Map an Explication of every Part of it.

THE History of the Seven Wise Men, written by M. de Larrey, is lately come to Town.

Histoire des Sept Sages, par Mr. de Larrey, Conseiller de la Cour & des Ambassades du Roi de Prusse. A Rotterdam, chez Fritsch & Böhm. 1713. In 8vo. pagg. 464.

This Book is to be had at Mr. Moetjens's, and Mr. Le Cene's in the Strand.

L O N D O N: Printed by J. Roberts: And Sold by A. Baldwin, near the Oxford-Arms in Warwick-Lane. (Price 6 d.)